State Library

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 6—NO 41. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855. WHOLE NO. 291.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[CHAPTER CCXXX.]

AN ACT to establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following be established as Post Roads in lieu of those heretofore established, viz:

[CONTINUED.]

From New London, by West Grove, to Jennersville.

From Norristown, by Fairview Village, Perhiomen Bridge, Schwenck's Store, Pennsburg, Hereford, Lonville, Macungie, and Trixerstown, to Foglesville.

From Norristown, by Norritonville, Worcester, Skippack, Salfordville, Sumneytown, Upper Hanover, Hereford, Long Swamp, and William's Store, to Kutztown.

From Norristown, by Norritonville, Penn's Square, Worcester. Skippack, Salfordville, to Sumneytown.

From Norristown, by Jeffersonville, Perkiomen Bridge, Trappe, Limerick, Crooked Hill, and Pottstown, to Boyerstown.

From Norristown, by Jeffersonville, Shannonville, Port Providence, and Quinzyville, to Phoenixville.

From Norristown, by Hickorytown, Centre Square, Gwynned, Montgomeryville, Pleasantville, and Whitehallville, to Doylestown.

From North East, by Greenfield and Friends, N. Y., to Marvin.

From Northville, by North East, Moreheadville, Harbor Creek, and Welseyville, to Erie.

From Northumberland, by Chulasky, Danville, Catawissa, Bloomsburg, Espy, Lime Ridge, Berwick, Beach Haven, Beach Grove, Shickshinny, Hunlock's Creek, West Nanticocke and Church Hill, to Wilkesbarre.

From Northumberland, by Lewisburg, Mifflinburg, Hartleton, Woodward, Aaronsburg, Millheim, Spring Mills, Old Fort, Boalsburg, Pine Grove Mills, Stover's Place, Graysville, and Colerain Forge, to Spruce Creek.

From Northumberland, by Chillisquaque, Lewisburg, Milton, McEwensville, Muncy, and Monturesville, to Williamsport.

From Northumberland, by Chesnut Ridge, New Berlin, Penn's Creek, Middleburg, Beavertown, Beaver Springs, Middle Creek, Cosgrove Hall, and Decatur, to Lewistown.

From Nuff's Mills, West Barre, in Huntington County, to Pine Grove Mills, in Centre County.

From Oil Creek, by Holland, to Perry.

From Orbisonia, by Scottsville, New Grenada, and Speusville, to Ray's Hill.

From Owigsburg, by McKeansburg, Kepneo, West Penn, and New Mahoning, to Lehightown.

From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Puseyville, and Mechanic's Grove, to Chesnut Level.

From Otisville, N. Y., by Finchville, Port Jervis, Matamaras, Pa., Milford, Darlingsville, Tafton, Honesdale, Prompton, Waymart, Cabondale, Dundaff, Lenox, Brooklin, Montrose, Forest Lake, Friendsville, Warrenham, and South Owego, N. Y., to Owego.

From Parkesburg, by Ercildon, McWilliamstown, Mortonville, and Marshalton, to Westchester.

From Pealer's by Stillwater, Benton, Cole's Creek, Central, Davidson, to Laporte.

From Penningtonville, by Wakefield, to Peter's Creek.

From Perrine, by Sandy Lake, and New Vernon, to Deer Creek.

From Perry, by Stuart's Run, to Tionesta.

From Peter's Creek to Peach Bottom.

From Philadelphia, by Milestown, Jenkinton, Abington, Willow Grove, Hatboro, Hatsville, Ridge Valley, Doylestown, Buckington, Lahaska, and New Hope, to Lambertsville, (N. J.)

From Philadelphia, by Kingsessing, Darby, Kellysville, Oakdale, Media, Lima, Ivy Mills, Concordville, Chad's Ford, to Hamorton.

From Philadelphia, by Rising Sun, Germantown, Chesnut Hill, White Marsh, Upper Dublin, Spring House, Montgomeryville, Line, Lexington, Seller's Tavern, Bunker Hill, Quakertown, Coopersburg, Centre Valley, and Fancon Valley, to Allentown.

From Philadelphia, by General Wayne, Cabinet, West Haverford, Radner, Spread Eagle, Paoli, Frazer, West Whiteland, Downington, Caln, Coatesville, Parkersburg, Sadsburyville, Penningtonville, Christiana Gap, Kinzer, Bellmonte, Paradise, Gordonsville, Enterprise. Lancaster, and Mountville, to Columbia.

From Philadelphia, by Conshohocken, Norristown, Bridgeport, Port Kennedy, Valley Forge, Phoenixville, Royer's Ford, Limerick Bridge, Pottstown, Douglasville, Baumstown, Bridgboro, Reading, Tuckerton, Mohrsville, Leesport, Hamburg, Port Clinton, Auburne, Orwigsburg, and Schuylkill Haven, to Pottsville.

From Philadelphia, by Rising Sun, Milestown, Jenkintown, Abbington, Willow Grove, Horsham, Warrington, Doylestown, Danborough, Plumsteadville, Pipersville, Otsville, Bucksville, Kentnersville, Durham, Reiglesville, and Uhlersville, to Easton.

From Philadelphia, by Feltonville, Fox Chase, Huntingdon Valley, Sorre Horse, Davisville, Richboro', Newton, and Dolington, to Taylorsville.

From Philadelphia, by Kensington, Frankford, Orlando, and Bustleton, to Somerton.

From Philadelphia, by Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, Leverington, Andover, Barren Hill, and Plymouth Meeting, to Norristown.

From Philadelphia, by West Philadelphia, Upper Darby, Haverford, Newton Square, Edgemont, Williamstown Inn, and Milltown, to West Chester.

From Philadelphia, by Rising Sun, to Germantown.

From Philadelphia to Spring Garden.

From Phoenixville, by Kimberton, Chester Springs, West Vincent, Marsh, Morgantown, Churchtown, Goodville, Blue Ball, New Holland, Bareville, Leacock, and Eden Village, to Lancaster.

From Phoenixville, by Setzler's Store, Pottstown, Brower, Mount Airy, and Robeson, to Reading.

From Pike Mills, by Pike Valley, Mixtown, Hector, and Sabinsville, to Westfield.

From Pine Grove to Tremont.

From Pine Grove, by Lower Mahantongo, Gratz, Berrysburg, and Elizabethtown, to Millersburg.

From Piquea to New Holland.

From Piquea, by Cain's, to Gap.

From Pittston Ferry, by Ransom Falls, and Lagrange, to Tunkhannock.

From Pittsburg, over the line of the plank road by Alleghany, Perrysville, Wexford, Zelienople, Harmony, Whitestown, Prospect, Centreville, Harrisville, and Wesley, to Franklin.

From Pittsburg, by Surgeon's Hall, Gill Hall, Library, Finleysville, Monongahela City, and Bentlyville, to Beallville.

From Pittsburg, by Temperanceville, Remington, Fayette, Shirland, North Star, Bavington, Florence, Paris, and Holliday's Cove, (Va.,) to Steubenville, (Ohio.)

From Pittsburg, by Buchanan, Street's Run, Coal Valley, McKeesport, West Elizabeth, Elizabeth, Monongahela City, Gambles, Webster, Beevernon, Cookstown, Pike Run, Brownsville, Red Stone, Perryopolis, Flatwoods, East Liberty, and Upper Middletown, to Uniontown.

From Pittsburg, by Walker's Mills, Noblestown, Mungo Park, Candour, Burgettstown, Cross Creek Village, Patterson's Mills, and Independence, to Bethany, Va.

From Pittsburg, by Rural Ridge, Culmenville, Etna, Dorseyville, Porter's Store, Carnahan's, Norris, and Riddle's Roads, to Saxonburg.

From Pittsburg, by Perryville, Wexford, Zelienople, Middle Lancaster, Portersville, Harlansburg, and Leesburg, to Mercer.

From Pittsburg, by Sharpsburg, Houston, Harmerville, Tarentum, Freeport, and Slate Lick, to Kittaning.

From Pittsburg, by Montours Moon, Clinton, Merdocksville, and Frankfort Springs, to Fairview, Va.

From Pittsburg, by White Ark, Antrim, North Washington, Apollo, Spring Church, Olivet, West Lebanon, and South Bend, to Shelocta.

From Pittsburg, by Perrysville, Wexford, Ogle, Breakneck, Whitestown, and Prospect, to Brownington.

From Pittsburg, by Alleghany, West Manchester, Sewickleyville, Sewickley Bottom, Economy, and Freedom, to Rochester.

From Pittsburg, by Logan's Ferry, Puebla, and Sherer's Cross Roads, to Leichburg.

From Pittsburg, by Herriottsville, and Canonsburg, to Washington.

From Pittsburg, by Alleghany, Duquesne, Etna, Bakerstown, Glade Mills, Butler, Hibernia, Brownington, Slippery Rock, North Liberty, London, Mercer, Marthegig, Sheakleyville, Custards, Meadville, Woodcock, Rockdale, Waterford, and Hull's Station, to Erie.

From Plain Grove, by Centreville, Borard's Mills, and Anandale, to North Washington.

From Plymouth Meeting, by Blue Bell, Gwynned, Montgomeryville, Pleasantville, and Whitehallville, to Doylestown.

From Port Clinton, by Damaqua, Hazelton, and East Sugar Loaf, to Wilkesbarre.

From Port Clinton, by Drehersville, Focht's Forge, to Tamaqua.

From Port Jervis, N. Y., by Matamoras, Pa., to Milford.

From Pottstown, by New Hanover, and Frederick, to Sumneytown.

From Pottsville, by Broad Mountain, Fountain Spring, Mount Carmel, Bear Gap, Paxinos, and Sunbury, to Northumberland.

From Pottsville to Port Carbon.

From Pottsville, by Minorsville, Llewellyn, Branch Dale, Swartara, and Tremont, to Donaldson.

From Pottsville, by Port Carbon, Silver Creek, Middleport, Tuscorora, Tamaqua, and Summit Hill, to Mauch Chunk.

From Providence, by Clark's Green, Waverly, Factoryville, Nicholson's and Lathrope, to Montrose.

From Ransom, by Milwaukie, and Ball Mount, to Clark's Green, in Luzerne County.

From Reading, by Oley, Lobacksville, Pike Manatawney, Dale, and Hillegas, to Sumneytown.

From Reading, by Sinking Spring, Wernersville Furnace, Womelsdorf, Stouchburg, Myerstown, Lebanon, Annville, Palmyra, and Hummelstown, to Harrisburg.

From Reading, by Lower Bern, Bernville, Tulpehocean, Rehrersburg, Bethel, and Cross Kill Mills, to Jonestown.

From Reading, by Tuckerton. Maiden Creek, Moltown, Virginsville, and Klinesville, to Featherolpsville.

From Reading, by Stonersville, Brumfieldville, Earlville, Greshville, Boyerstown, Becktelsville, Colebrookdale, Dale, and Seisholtzville, to Hereford.

From Reading, by Beckersville, Joanna Furnace, Morgantown, Loag, Wallace, Uwchland, Lionville, and West Whiteland, to West Chester.

From Reading to Geiger's Mills.

From Reamstown, by Schoeneck, Reinholdsville, and Cocalico, to Shaefferstown.

From Reamstown, by Terre Hill, to Churchtown.

From Reedsville, by Kishacoquillas Valley, to Lock's Mill.

From Reedsville, by Kishacoquillas, Bellville, and Allensville, to Mill Creek.

From Reiglesville, by Upper Black Eddy, Erwinna, Point Pleasant, Lumberville, Centre Bridge, Lambertsville, Neff Hope, Brownsburg, Taylorsville, and Yardleyville, to Trenton, N. J.

From Rehrersburg, by Wollebertstown, and Mount Rion, to Lebanon.

From Rehrersburg, to Womelsdorf, by Shaffnie's Store.

From Rochester, by Beaver, Fallstown, Brighton, and Irish Ripple, to New Castle.

From Rome, by North Orwell, West Windham, Nicholas, N. Y., and Canfield Corners, to Smithboro.

From Rome, by North Rome, to Sheshequin.

From Roseville, by Chandlersville, to Mainsburg.

From Roulette to Ceres.

From Rutland, by Elk Run, to Mainsburg.

From Russelburg, by Beach Woods, to Sugar Grove.

From Sylem Cross Roads, by Poke Run, North Washington, Crawford, Mills, Shearer's Cross Roads, Leechburg, Freeport, Saroersville, and Saxenburg, to Butler.

From Safe Harbor, by Conestoga, Martickville, Mount Nebro, and Rawlinsville, to Buck.

From Safe Harbor to Matrick Forge.

From Sagerstown, by Cassawago, and Crossingville, to Elk Creek.

From Sagerstown, by Cassawago, and Rundells, to Coneautville.

From Schuylkill Haven, by Minersville, to Fremont.

From Schwenck's Store, by Frederick, Douglass, Colebrookdale, Clayton, and Shimersville, to Emaus.

From Scottsville, by Little Mehoopany Centre, Loveton, and Wolf Creek, to Dhshore.

From Scranton, Dunmore, Dalesville, Cliffton, Naglesville, Stanhope, Tannersville, and Bartonsville, to Stroudsburg.

From Selin's Grove, by Kratzerville, New Berlin, and Barber's Mills, to Mifflinburg.

From Selin's Grove, by Turtleville, Chesnut Ridge, Winfield, Lewisburg, New-Columbia, White Deer Mills, and Road Hall, to Williamsport.

From Shaver's Creek, by Cottage, West Barre, Manor Hill, East Barre, Ennisville, McAleoy's Fort, and Greenwood Furnace, to Belleville.

From Sharon Centre, by East Sharon, West Shongo, N. Y., Shongo, and Willing, to Wellsville.

From Shade Gap, by Bolingerstown, and Peru Mills, to McCulloch's Mills.

From Sheshequin, by Ulsher, to Hornbrook.

From Shippensburg, by Orrstown, Pleasant Hall, Upper Strasburg, Roxbury, and Newburg, to Shippensburg.

From Shippensville, by Jefferson, Furnace, Lamartine, Agnew's Mills, Emlenton, and North Hope, to Butler.

From Shippensville, by Lucinda Furnace, and Tryburg, to Tylersburg.

From Shrewsbury, by Stewartstown, Strawbridge, Fawn Grove, and Slate Ridge, to Bryansville.

From Shunk, by Eldredville, and Campbellsville, to Sugar Run.

From Skippack, by Harleyville, Franconia, and Tylersville, to Charleston.

From Slate Lick, by Worthington, to Cawansville.

From Smithfield, by Geneva, Greensboro, Mapletown, Willowtree, and Davistown, to Mount Morris.

From Smithfield, by New Geneva, Greensboro, Mapletown, and Willowtree, to Mount Morris.

From Smithport, by Farmer's Valley, Sartwell, Alleghany Bridge, and Portville, N. Y., to Olean.

From Smithport, by Bradford, Limestone, N. Y., and Kill Buck, to Great Valley.

From Smithport, by Lafayette, Eden, and Kinzua, to Warren.

From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville, and Black Hawk, to Darlington.

From Smith's Ferry, by Ohioville, and Darlington, Pa.

From Smith's Mills, in Crawford county, by Cochranton, to John Wightman's.

From Smith's Mills, by Jeffries, and Clearfield Bridge, to Clearfield.

From Somerset, by Stony Creek, Dry Ridge, West End, and Mann's Choice, to Bedford.

From Somerset, by Sipesville, Forwardstown, and Bemin's Creek, to Johnstown.

From Somerset, by Gedharts, New Lexington, Turkey Foot, and Harnedsville, to Addison.

From Somerset, by Benford's Store, to Stoyestown.

From Spring House Tavern, Sumneytown.

From Strasburg, by Leesburg, New Providence, and Carmargo, to Quarryville.

From Strattonville, by Helen Furnace, Scotch Hill, North Pine Grove, Marionville, and Foxburg, to Warren.

From Stewartstown, by Cross Roads Apple Grove, and Dallastown, to York.

From Stroudsburg, by Bossandsville, Fennersvile, Long Valleyville, and Weisport, to Mauch Chunk.

From Stroudsburg, by Analomink, Henrysville, and Paradise Valley, to New Mount Pleasant.

From Stroudsburg, by Snydersville, Fennersville, Kunkleton, Kresgeville, and Little Gap, to Lehigh Gap.

From Stroudsburg, by Analomink, Priceburg, Covesville, South Sterling, and East Sterling, to Sterling.

From Stroudsburg to Saylorsburg.

From Stroudsburg, by Shawnee, Treibleville, and Turn's, to Bushkill.

From Summit, by Portage, Wilmore, and Summer Hill, to Johnstown.

From Summit, by Ebensburg, Armah, Blairsville, New Alexandria. Harvey's Five Points, Salem Cross Roads, Murrysville, and Wilkinsburg, to Pittsburg.

From Sunbury, by Snydertown, and Rushtown, to Danville.

From Sugar Valley, by Carrol Forrest Iron Works, to White Deer Mills.

From Stoystown, by Davidsville, to Johnstown.

From Stoystown, by Dibertsville, and Davidsville, to Johnstown.

From Sylvania, by Gray's Valley, and Mainsburg, to Mansfield.

From Sterlingville, by Lynn, to Tunkhannock Depot.

From Sumneytown, by Hosensack, and Eman's to Allentown.

From Tafton to Hawley.

From Tamaqua, by Lindersville, Jeansville, Hazetton, Drum's Alberts, and Hendricksburg, to Wilkesbarre.

From Tioga, by Hammond Creek and Maple Ridge, to Seely Creek, N. Y.

From Tionesta, by Howe, to Tedionte.

From Titusville, by Enterprise, Davis's Settlement, Youngsville, and Chandler's Valley, to Sugar Grove.

From Titusville, by Holland, to Perry.

From Titusville, by Eagle, and Spring Creek, to Columbus.

From Titusville, by Sugar Lake, to Meadville.

From Texas, by Morris, Wellsboro, Chatham Valley, Little Marsh, Knoxville, and Westfield, to Pine Creek.

From Towanda, by Highland, Burlington, East Troy, Troy, Sylvania, and Sullivan, to Covington.

From Towanda, by Highland, Burlington, East Smithfield, North Smithfield, Bently Creek, and Ridgeburg, to Wellsburg, New York.

From Trappe, by Schenk's Store, Sumneytown, and Harlaysville, to Franconia.

From Tremont, by Bear Mont, Wiconisco, Short Mountain, Oakdale, and Elizabethville, to Millersburg.

From Trexlertown, by Middletown, to Hereford.

From Trout Run, by Liberty, to Blossburg.

From Tunkhannock, by Russell Hill, Sterlington, Braintrem, Skinners, Eddy, Laceyville, Browntown, Wyalusing, Lime Hill, Rummerfield Creek, Standing Store, Wysox, Towanda, Ulster, Milan, and Athens, to Waverly, N. Y.

From Tunkhannock, by West Eaton, Forkstown, Lovelton, and Bellsylva, to Dushore.

From Tunkhannock, by Pierceville, Nicholson, Glenwood, Lenoxville, Clifford, and Dundaff, to Carbondale.

From Tuscarora, by Pilmar, to Catawissa Valley.

From Tirone. by Phillipsburg, Woodland, and Clearfield, to Curwinsville.

From Uniontown, by New Salem, Merrittstown, Brownsville, Fredericktown, Millsboro, Crarksville, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg.

From Uniontown, by McClellandtown, Masontown, Carmichael's, Rice's Landing, and Jefferson, to Waynesburg.

From Uniontown, by McClellandtown, Masontown, Greensboro, Mapleton, Whitely, to Carmichael's.

From Unionville, by Kennett's Square, Hamorton, Fairville, and Centreville, [Del.] to Wilmington.

From Ulysses to Genesee Forks.

From Waynesburg, by Rogersville, Jolly Town, and Blacksville, [Va.] to Waynesburg.

From Waynesburg, by Simpson's Store, and Good Intent, to West Alexander.

From Waynesburg, by Call's Mills, White Cottage, New Freeport, Pursley, Sugar Run, and Knob Fork, to Middlebourne, [Va.]

From Waynesburg, by Hunter's Cove, Harvey's Windridge, Ryerson's Station, Poplar Spring, [Va.] Beeler's Station, and Lime Stone, to Moundsville.

From Warren, by Germany, Corydon, Onoville, Ten Mile Spring, and Buck Tooth, to Little Valley.

From Warren, by Kinzua, Corydon, Onoville, Ten Mile Spring, [N. Y.] Buck Tooth, and Kilbuck, to Olean.

From Warren, by Irvine, Youngsville, Pittsfield, Garland, Spring Creek, West Spring Creek, Spartansburg, Cook, Wayne, Le Bœuf, and Union Mills, to Waterford.

From Warren, by Frewsburg, Jamestown, and Delati, to Dunkirk, N. Y.

From Warren, by Mead, Sheffield, and New Highland, to Ridgeway.

From Warren, by Russellburg, and Caroll, N. Y., to Jamestown.

From Warrenham, by South Owego, N. Y. to Owego.

From Washington, by Locust Hill, Hickory, Cherry Valley, Burgettstown, Florence, Frankfort Springs, Kendall, Hookstown, and Georgetown, to Smith's Ferry.

GREAT HUNTING.—A party of Sioux Indians who recently went on a hunt along the east side of the Mississippi river and in the neighborhood of Rice Lake, Minnesota Territory, killed in one month five hundred deer, and a very large number of smaller game.—This was not on the proper hunting ground of the Sioux, but they asked and received permission to hunt there from Governor Gorman. During the hunt they encountered a party of their inveterate enemies, the Chippewas, and had a fight, in which several Sioux were wounded and scalped.

WHAT IS A BILLION?—Brande in his Dictionary of Science, answers this question as follows:

Billion—In enumeration, denotes a million of millions, and is expressed by 1,000,000,000. The French use the same word to denote a thousand millions. The term is probably a contraction of *bis* and *million;* whence the English signification, a million of millions, appears more according to analogy. Thus biquadratic means the square of a square, or the product of two quadratics.

Specie is so scarce in Schnectady, that a man was arrested on suspicion of being a bank robber, because he had three shillings and sixpence in his pocket.

An Elephant, valued at $50,000, died of sea sickness, on its way from Calcutta to Boston, at which latter port the vessel lately arrived. It is said his sufferings were in proportion to his size, which proves that Shakspeare, among his other accomplishments, was no physiologist, for he distinctly declares that a pigmy "feels a pang as great as when a giant dies."

If a man calls you a liar, and a thief and a scoundrel, tell him you have not sufficient confidence in him to believe it.

Conversation is the music of the mind.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

A Word or Two.

The Carolina Baptist of last week, in replying to a short communication which appeared in this paper two weeks since, takes occasion to give us a lick or two, very unnecessarily. The "head and front" of our offending appears to be that we gave the use of our columns to Rev. Thomas Stradley, a *Baptist Minister* of high standing, that he might vindicate himself from, as he alleged, the unjust assaults of his *brethren* of the Carolina Baptist! Queer bill of indictment, truly! A Baptist finding fault with us for befriending a Baptist! Mr. Stradley and ourself have been warm personal friends for ten years; and when he was assailed by his *brethren*, and appealed to us as the only medium through he could be heard in defence, we readily granted his request, and have no apology to make for it. The assertion of the "Baptist" that the editors could not have a hearing through our paper, is all stuff. Have they not a paper of their own, through which to be heard?

The remarks of the Baptist about Methodists seeking to promote the quarrel between itself and Elder Stradley, can pass for what they are worth. If it means to insinuate that we have done any thing of the kind, it utters an untruth. When we have any thing to say, we generally say it, flat-footed and square toed; and never use other men to accomplish our purposes During our whole Editorial life, running through some twelve years, we have not written one sentence derogatory to the Baptist Church or her Ministers. It would be, indeed, a difficult matter to find harder epithets to apply to any one, than the Carolina Baptist has applied to its venerable brother Stradley. We have looked upon it as a family quarrel, with which we had nothing to do. Our religious opinions are honestly and boldly proclaimed, on suitable occasions; but do not enter into the management of the News, as the Editors of the Baptist very well know, and would be ready to admit, were it not that it suits their purpose just now to try to make a different impression.

In conclusion, we do not desire a controversy with the Baptist on any subject. As journalists our fields of operation are different. There is no necessity that we cross each other's path. We have enough to do, without leaving our legitimate vocation to enter into a profitless wrangle with a religious paper. Pursue your path in peace, and leave us to ours.

☞Hon. Meredith P. Gentry, the whig candidate for Governor of Tennessee, is a native of Rockingham county, in this State.

Grave of the Missouri Bride.

BY MAJOR G. W. PATTON, U. S. ARMY.

On the lovely bank of a nameless stream
which empties inte the rapid Colorado, is a
little mound, which, in the Spring season, is
mantled with flowers, and near which sometimes at evening may be traced the temporary camp of the emigrant on the over land
route to California. It is the grave of a young
Missouri bride, who "left the home of her
childish mirth," to share with her partner the
vicissitudes of a journey to the land of gold,
and who perished and was buried by the
way-side.

Along the shore—along the shore,
Which seldom foot-fall echoes o'er,
There lies half hid 'mid flowrets rare,
The grave of one, oh! more than fair.
Oft at the hour when Eve comes down
To crest the spot with glory's crown,
(When the hush'd songsters close their eyes
Unconsciously as daylight dies,
And the coy day flower droops its head,
Abashed to hear the night wind's tread,)
Staid by the sun's retiring beam,
The brief sojourner at that stream
Pauses to wonder "who can lay
In that strange grave—so far away?"

Along the shore, alone—alone—
Where western winds and waters moan,
Lull'd by the murmuring voice of streams,
Sleeping the sleep unknown to dreams,
'Neath the blue drapery of the skies,
In robes of white serene she lies.
Without a hope, without a fear,
Without a smile, without a tear,—
When winter's blast is on the heath,
Never to hear its warring breath;
When birds come back on joyous wing,
Never to hear their chants of Spring;
Alone, alone, along the shore,
She sleeps alas! to dream no more.

Along the shore, alone—alone,
That little mound without a stone,
Is all the token to declare
So lov'd a thing is buried there.
Above her ashes dear and dim
There steals at eve no household hymn;
And yet she is not *all* forgot—
Love fences round that hallow'd spot,
And ever still those ashes burn
Alive in Memory's secret urn,
And prayers go up when daylight closes,
For her—the wept—who there reposes.

Fort Ripley, Minnesota, Jan. 1855.

Do You Believe in Dreams?

To those who believe in dreams, the following well authenticated account from the Cincinnati Daily Times, will be a rich treat to strengthen their faith.

A young married lady, the wife of a Main street merchant, residing on Race street, in the vicinity of Third, had a most singular dream on the night of Wednesday, December 6th, which has since been realized in a remarkable manner. The name of the lady we withhold at her request. On the night spoken of, she retired to her bed in a pleasant frame of mind, not, however, particularly elated. The first of the night she was visited by a deep sleep, which, as the dawn appeared, gave way to slumber of a more broken character. Suddenly she dreamed—and dreaming, saw her brother, the same that two years ago left his orphan home to brave the hardships of California life, that he might secure to himself and his sisters a competence. She saw him rise from his bed in a small hut-like tenement, running his hand under the pillow, draw from thence a revolver and a huge bowie knife, both of which he placed in a belt that he wore around his body. It seemed that it was not far from midnight, for the embers were yet smoking on the rude hearth, and as they cast their lurid glare over his countenance, she thought that perhaps it was all a dream, but then she concluded that no dream could be so real, and became convinced that all was actual.

While she gazed upon his countenance the expression suddenly changed—it betrayed an intense watchfulness; every pulse seemed suspended and every heart throb muffled, while the eye stood fixed on a particular spot near the head of the bed, where, through a small aperture not noticed before, was *a human hand* grasping a short, keen instrument, looking terrikly like a dagger. It apparently sought the head of the bed, for as it touched the pillow it passed itself slowly down to about the supposed region of the heart and poised itself for a second as if to make sure its aim. That second was sufficient for the brother to rise noiselessly from his seat, draw his bowie knife from his belt, and advance a single step toward the bed. Just as the dagger descended into the blankets, the knife of the brother came down like a meat axe, close to the aperture, completely severing the hand of the would-be assassin above the wrist, and causing the dagger and limb to fall on the bed, trophies of his victory.

A deep, prolonged yell sounded from without, and on rushing to the aperture and convincing himself that there was but one, the brother unbolted the door and stepped out. The moon was shining, and by its light was discovered a man writhing as if in the last agonies.

The miner drew the body to the door, and turning his face to the fire, beheld the visage of a Mexican, who for some fancied injury, had sworn to never rest content until he had taken his (the brother's) life. On examining the man closely, he was discovered to have a wound in the vicinity of the heart, which a long, sharp, two edged blade in his left hand abundantly accounted for. Failing in the attempt to assassinate his victim, he had, with his only remaining hand, driven another knife to his own heart. The lady awoke, and, vividly impressed with the dream, related its substance as here recorded, to her husband. Judge then of her and his surprise when they yesterday received a letter from California, from the brother, relating an adventure on the night of December 6th, precisely identical with that seen by the lady in her dream. Verily there are strange things in heaven and earth. Was the dream merely an accidental coincidence, or was the spirit of the dreamer actually present in the lodge of the brother?

☞Mr. Eli Jones, a member of the Society of Friends, who was a few days ago elected major general of the militia of Maine, has declined the appointment. When it was tendered to him, he made quite an interesting speech, from which we quote:

"It was generally understood that he entertained peculiar views in respect to the policy of wars. If he was, in fact, an exponent of the views of the Legislature on that subject, he would cheerfully undertake to serve the State in the capacity indicated; with much pleasure would he stand before the militia of the second division, and give such orders as he thought best. The first would be to 'ground arms!' The second would be, 'right about face! Beat your swords into ploughshares and your spears into pruning hooks, and learn war no more!' and he would then dismiss every man to his farm and his merchandise, with an admonition daily to read at his fireside the New Testament, and ponder upon its tidings of 'Peace on earth and good will to men!'"

"Madam, can you give me a glass of grog?" said a traveller in Arkansas, as he entered a log cabin on the road side.

"I hain't got a drop stranger."

"But a gentleman told me just now that you had lately received a barrel."

"Why, goodness gracious! what do you recken one barrel of whiskey is to me and my children when we are out of milk?"

When the angel visited Lot in the doomed city of Sodom, it would appear that there must have been a Know Nothing lodge or two among "the men of that city, even the men of Sodom," for when Lot remonstrated against the threatened violence, and refused to permit his hospitality to be outraged, we find they cried out against him. The sacred record has it:

"And they said stand back. And they said again, this one *fellow* came in to *sojourn*, and he will needs be a *judge*."

"Let us remove temptation from the path of youth," as the frog said to his companions, plunging into the water, when he saw a boy picking up a stone.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞Advertisements inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candidate Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, March 22, 1855.

☞Several articles prepared for this number are crowded out.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN.

It will be seen from a highly interesting letter in to-day's paper, from Franklin, that Mr. Clingman has declared himself a candidate for re-election. We are sincerely rejoiced at this—not because the office can confer any honor upon Mr. Clingman, for his reputation is not bounded by District or State lines, but extends to the whole continent;—we are gratified that the South is to have the benefit of his talents, his influence and his firmness in the next Congress, in beating back the tide of fanaticism and corruption which Know Nothingism and Abolition combined will pour into that body. Such men as Mr. Clingman—men of nerve, before whom the hordes of fanaticism quake and tremble, will constitute the only hope of the South in that God-forsaken assemblage. Let the people of the South look to this matter in time, and see that none but men tried and true—men who have stood fire—are sent to the next Congress. An error here may be fatal.

We have not a doubt of Mr. Clingman's election. The people of this District are too well acquainted with the nature of the crisis ahead to dispense with the services of one who has acquitted himself so well; and who has so gallantly beaten back the foes of the South on many well contested fields.

WHO ARE THE FRIENDS OF THE FRENCH BROAD ROAD?

Some weeks ago the Spectator labored with a zeal worthy of a better cause, to convict the News of hostility to the French Broad Rail Road. How signally it failed, the record testifieth. Since that time it has attempted to appropriate all the honor of the passage of the bill through our Legislature, to Col. Baxter's benefit; but we blocked that game by a simple statement of facts, which the Spectator has not dared to contradict. That paper of last Saturday contains an article which, if sanctioned and endorsed by this community, will kill the Road "as dead as Hector." It urges upon the people the doctrine that it is their duty, as North Carolinians, to trade at Wilmington rather than Charleston! Now "State Pride" may be a very useful article in making up Commencement speeches and Fourth of July orations, and may be useful generally, *in its place;* but to our certain knowledge, it has never tunnelled a mountain nor transported a bushel of beans to market, for Western North Carolina. Do not the Editors of the Spectator know that if the French Broad Road is ever built, it must be with the aid of South Carolina? Do they presume that she is so insane that she will furnish us money to build a Railroad, while our newspapers are urging the people to trade in another direction? We tell her that she may build the Road for us, but we will give our trade to Wilmington. Was there ever such an exhibition of folly! A few such articles, suffered to pass in silence, would soon obliterate the last hope of this mountain country.

What has Wilmington ever done, or manifested a disposition to do, to advance our improvements? On the contrary, what has not South Carolina done, to secure a Railroad connection with us? Are we to drive her off, and sit down in poverty, locked up in the mountains as we are, and talk of "State pride!"

In the name of the people of French Broad Valley, we protest against the Spectator's article; and boldly say that it does not represent their views and sentiments. Interest and inclination alike prompt them to seek closer commercial relations with South Carolina.—She is a good customer—pays well, and her citizens are high minded, intelligent and honorable. We do not love Wilmington less, but Buncombe more.

The Whigs of Gaston county have nominated James A. Caldwell, Esq., of Lincoln county, as a candidate to represent their district in the next Congress.

We would again propound the question—are you a Whig or a Democrat? Or, if neither, what are your politics?—*Spectator.*

We should in all probability treat the above silly questions with the contempt they merit, did they not present a good opportunity to ask the Spectator a few questions in regard to its own much vaunted consistency. In speaking of what it is pleased to term the inconsistencies of others, its conscience seems as tender as a two shilling shirt; whilst it is wholly oblivious to its own zig zag course.—But a short time since, and prior to the advent of Know Nothingism, it talked eloquently and feelingly of the value of Whiggery, and was ready to swear by every ring on the tail of "that same old coon," that it would never leave nor forsake it. It dwelt upon the glory and excellence of the "eternal principles" of that moss covered institution, so long and so loud, that we concluded it was hopelessly joined to its idols, and despaired of converting it from the error of its way.—But Know Nothingism makes its appearance, and what do we see? In the Spectator of March 10, we read—

"Corruption has crept into ALL parties founded upon the OLD ISSUES, and stalks abroad in the high places of the land. The old parties are falling to pieces and decaying from natural as well as artificial causes.—They, like individuals, bear within themselves the seeds of corruption, and when principles are once abandoned, their dissolution comes on apace. Such is now the case with a majority of *party* men throughout the Union. This thing needs reforming. The government of the country must be wrested from the hands of rotten politicians, and a recurrence to *first principles* must be had, if our liberties are to be preserved."

If this is not a plain, unqualified repudiation of Whiggery, what is it? If it does not mean that, pray tell us what it does mean?—The columns of the Spectator have groaned for some weeks under the burden of those "first principles," in the shape of lengthy defences long drawn out of Know Nothingism.

So the old coon is dead at last—kicked in its dying agonies even by the Spectator!—Unwept, unhonored and unsung, it takes its departure! Poor thing. No wonder it died, whipped by its enemies, and cuffed and sneered at by those whom it could no longer serve. Not even a sigh from its late friends tells of its decease; while hymns of praise to the "unknown god" who has usurped its place, fill the temples where once its fame was sung!

"Rattle its bones over the stones,
Its only a pauper that nobody owns."

Will the Spectator have the goodness to explain its inconsistency in abandoning Whiggery for Know Nothingism? Will it have the presumption to insult an intelligent community by pretending that there is any similarity between the great principles of Whiggery, as taught by Henry Clay, and the creed of the midnight order at whose shrine it now worships? How very consistent you are, indeed! With what grace the charge of inconsistency against others falls from your lips!

"We would" "propound the question—are you a Whig or a" Know Nothing? "Or, if neither, what are your politics?"

"The News seems justified in making an affirmative declaration, 'that there is an organization in this town.' Of what? Know Nothings, we suppose. A simple declaration of this kind, unsustained as it is by *proof*, is unsatisfactory. We now call upon the Editor to produce his evidence.—*Spectator.*

Exactly—it must be proven, of course, or it only amounts to an opinion, which may be wrong. A man is not permitted to give evidence himself, where he makes the charge; but is allowed to make a witness of any one he may suppose to be in possession of the desired information. Is this the law rule, gentlemen of the Spectator? You are somewhat famous for trying to get out of tight places by showing that the evidence was not taken "according to Hoyl," and we appeal to you to know if we are correct. We presume that we are, and therefore call the Editors of the Spectator to the stand, and demand that they "tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." If you are not competent witnesses, we have a right to demand the reason. Come, gentlemen, you are subpeoned in behalf of the Commonwealth, to testify in regard to the existence in this town of an organization known as Know Nothings. You are required to make a clean breast of it. Out with it. No shirking, if you please.

READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS.

John B. Woodfin, Esq., an old and eminently successful Pension Agent, offers his services to secure Bounty Land. Col. J. M. Israel, an "old soger," and a first class business man, is in the same line. They are both worthy of confidence. Try them.

The Burnsville High School, now in the full tide of successful experiment, offers Educational facilities not surpassed any where.

☞The Spectator says it did not deny the existence of a den of Know Nothings in this place. We glanced hurriedly over its article, observing the expression "rumor is a common liar," and the impression was made on our mind that the Spectator intended to contradict the "rumor." We give it the benefit of the denial, for it has sins enough to atone for, without being saddled with any of which it is not guilty.

The Sea—a saline draught prescribed by Nature to neutralise the heart burn between nations.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED!

It is known that the Know Nothings use figures to express certain ideas, instead of letters. This new alphabet commences with the first letter in our common alphabet, and runs with *odd numbers* from 1 to 25, then with even numbers from 2 to 26. Take this key and apply it to their ideas as expressed in figures, and we will guarantee that you have Know Nothingism stripped of all the mystery that has been thrown around it. For instance, take this question which is frequently asked in Know Nothing papers—Do you know 12, 1, 25? Now apply the key, and when interpreted, the question will stand—Do you know "*Sam?*" Here is the key:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	3	5	7	9	11	13	15	17
J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R
19	21	23	25	2	4	6	8	10
S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	
12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	

This is the animal, reader, horns and all!

☞The Spectator valiently "dares" us to publish the "Platform" of the Know Nothings. To accommodate, we publish the only platform we can at present lay our hands upon. If the order is National in its character, as the Spectator asserts it to be, there ought to be no jarring, and but one voice heard from Maine to California. This Platform we observe was put forth by a Know Nothing Council in the State of Maine. The New York Tribune endorses it, and adds: "We commend this to those who pretend that the order is everywhere neutral on the subject of slavery, and that agitation will be suppressed by it."

BANGOR, Feb. 1, 1855,
Council No. 5.

"Whereas, Recent developments in the political action of this Order, indicate a disposition, in some places, to ignore the subjects of Slavery and Temperance, considering them as side issues, having no political connection with our organization, this Council, wishing to express its disapprobation of such sentiments in the most unqualified manner, do unanimously adopt the following resolutions, viz.

"*Resolved*, 1. That the new party to which we owe allegiance is not based on one idea alone, but comprehends, and should always act in reference to, every principle that will promote the moral and political welfare of a free people.

"*Resolved*, 2. That the Declaration of Independence, the tone and tener of the Constitution, the Ordinance of 1787, the words and deeds of the founders of this Republic all indicate that our forefathers intended that Slavery should be sectional, not national—temporary, not permanent.

"*Resolved*, 3. That NATIVE AMERICANISM, ANTI SLAVERY and TEMPERANCE are foundation stones of our Order, equally deserving our consideration; and that before giving our political support to any man, for any office, we will imperatively demand his entire committal in favor of these great and cardinal principles.

"*Resolved*, 4. That we solemnly protest against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the passage of the Nebraska Kansas bill, and the Fugitive Slave Law, as violations of the rights of the Free States, and tending to the destruction of the free institutions of our country.

"*Resolved*, 5. That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to free our National Territories from the curse of Slavery, and that we will never consent, under any circumstances, to the admission of another Slave State to this Union.

"*Resolved*, 6. That any attempt to commit our Order in the Free States to the advancement of the interests of Slavery—to ignore it as a political question—to stamp it as a SIDE issue—or to enjoin silence upon us, in respect to evils and encroachment deserves, and receives, our sternest disapprobation and dissent.

"Published by order of the Council."

Destructive Fire--Burning of the Woods.

COLUMBIA, March 10.

There is a tremendous fire all around us.—In Lexington, the houses, mills, fences, with a vast amount of property, are destroyed. The last accounts from Lexington threatened further destruction.

On the Charlotte Road, the woods are on fire for many miles, many saw mills and dwellings are burnt. The track of the railroad is on fire, interrupting travel on the Camden road. A number of houses and telegraph poles are consumed, preventing communication North and South. On the Carolina Road, the woods on both sides of the track are on fire, and still burning. A car load of cotton was burnt near Gadsden yesterday—it is feared that the track will take fire. The woods are also burning on the Greenville Road. There was a tremendous gale yesterday, and all efforts to stay the flames were fruitless.

JOHN MITCHELL, ESQ.—This gentleman, distinguished among men, as the "Irish Patriot," arrived in Knoxville, with his family, on Friday evening last, and took rooms at the "Coleman House." Many citizens have called upon him to express their pleasure at his determination to make East Tennessee his place of abode, and we have been gratified to hear him say that he is very much pleased with what he has already seen of our division of the State. It is Mr. MITCHEL's intention to devote himself to such pursuits as are consonant with a quiet and secluded life, and there is not a man in Tenn., who should decline extending to him a cordial and hospitable welcome.—*Knoxville Standard.*

It is rumored that the Rev. Mr. Graves, editor of the Tennessee Baptist, Nashville, was recently assassinated in Missouri. It is supposed he was killed for his money. He was on a collecting tour for some Association.

Potatoes are selling, at retail, from wagons, at $1,75 per bushel, the highest price, we suppose, ever paid in East Tennessee.—*Knoxville Standard.*

Correspondence of the News.

FRANKLIN, N. C., March 15, '55.

Editor of Asheville News:

This is the week of Superior Court here, and besides Judge, lawyers and suitors, it has brought us some other things of interest, more particularly in the political line. On Tuesday, the Hon. T. L. Clingman, who had just arrived from Washington, announced himself a candidate for re-election.

Proclamation having been made by the Sheriff, in a few minutes the Court House was crowded until it would hold no more.—Interest and expectation sate on every face, and a death like silence pervaded the assemblage, while "the MAN" stepped forward, and commenced his address, by recapitulating briefly some of the leading events of the last Congress, and giving his views of the present prospect of the political field.

He thought, judging from many indications, particularly the alarming strength of the anti-Nebraska movements, and the abolition representation which every election in the Northern States was sending to Congress, pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, that the exciting topic before the next Congress will be the repeal of those measures. But he does not despond of the issue of the conflict; being confident, first, in the conservative disposition of the Senate, and secondly, in the ability of the South to repel the attack even in the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the majority of some ten to twenty we are likely to have against us, if we only send to Congress men of the right sort. We had beaten the abolitionists there, in the face of a Northern majority before, and with men of the proper spirit and firmness to represent us, can do so again. All depends on what kind of stuff the representatives we shall send are made of. The speaker doubtless felt the proud consciousness of knowing, that his hearers *felt*, what *he* would not say,—that never a truer or firmer or more dauntless Southern man, had been sent by a Southern people to assert Southern rights on the floor of Congress, than himself.

In connection with the elements which were to enter into the ensuing election of representatives in Cangress, the Honorable orator touched upon a subject, now much agitating the public mind—the mysterious question of "*Know Nothingism.*" His opinions on this topic seemed to be looked to with more eagerness, by the assembly, than any other part of his speech. He expressed himself decidedly opposed to the policy of supporting such an organization.

His remarks on this portion of his subject were in his happiest manner. There was no bitterness, no denunciation, no heated appeal to passion or prejudice; but his array of facts and reasons fell with terrible and crushing force.

He was opposed, in the first place, to *secrecy* in *religious* or *political* organizations. In saying this, he premised that he meant to make no fling at useful or charitable secret associations, such as Masons, Sons of Temperance, &c. Though not a member of any of these, he had nothing to say against *them.*—But he *did* protost against secret, irresponsible *political* or *religious* societies, and especially when religion and politics—Church and State were attempted to be *combined.*

If the Know Nothings, as they profess, make it one of the cardinal doctrines of their creed to put down Roman Catholicism and promote the supremacy of the Protestant religion, he did not think *this* the best way of effecting the object. He found from his reading of the Scriptures, that our Savior and the Apostles preached openly in the synagogues, in the light of day, *and never denied the church they belonged to;* and he was too firmly convinced of the truth and strength of the Protestant religion, to think it needed the aid of midnight caucusses, held under the auspices of a band of reckless, desperate political adventurers, to support it. He believed in the wisdom of Him, who spake as never man spake, and who commanded HIS disciples that they should not hide their light under a bushel.

Nor did he believe in secret political societies. In France or Russia, where a man dare not assert his opinions except at the peril of his life, such secret organizations might be necessary. But in a free country, where all can speak without fear, he did not think this the proper method for freemen to assert the principles of freedom; and he believed the cause of truth was always best promoted by open discussion, in open day, *before the people.*

But the most startling question connected with this subject, (Mr. Clingman proceeded to say,) in his opinion, to us as Southern men, was the *results* of Know Nothingism, in all the States where it has gained the ascendency. It was a fact, undenied—standing out in bold, palpable, startling relief,—that, in every State where this organization has elected a majority in the legislature, the most marked act of that legislature has been the immediate election of noted and rabid abolitionists to office. Especially, every United States Senator, elected by such legislatures, have been rank abolitionists—men pledged to the repeal of the Nebraska Act and of the Fugitive Slave law, and the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. In view of this alone, he thought Southern men who were disposed to join the organization, might well look to who would be their allies. He was aware that some of his friends, Southern Rights men, under an honest, but he believed hastily considered sense of right, had learned to favor this movement; but he believed when they came, in serious earnest to look into the matter, appeals to religious prejudice would not conceal from them the cloven foot, and they would conclude that such men were not the allies with whom *they* could act.

Of the effect of the speech of Mr. Clingman here, there can be no doubt. Many who on a superficial examination were inclined to favor the secret order, on hearing this exposition from one whose position has given him such means of detecting the corrupt motives of the movement,—one whose previous course has given them such just reasons to trust him, and, whatever else his enemies may allege of him, no one has ever doubted as a firm and true Southern Rights man—have reconsidered the matter, and refuse to sell their consciences to a secret and irresponsible association, whether ruled by Southern political gamblers or Northern fanatics. Any one who mingles with the crowd in the streets, cannot be long in coming to one conclusion—that Know Nothingism has received a death blow in this county. A citizen of this place, a man of mark, and noted sympathizer (no one knows who is a *member*) of the Know Nothing order, asserted in my presence, on the afternoon of the speaking, that by the first of June, Know Nothingism will be dead in Macon county! People here have begun fully to appreciate the fact, palpable to all eyes, which stalks the streets at noon day, and cries aloud around the doors of every hotel—where the *older members of the Bar do congregate*, that this wretched and unprincipled movement is gotten up, and promoted by every engine of hypocrisy, pettifogging and humbug, by a set of men who have become justly odious by their federal, consolidationist and anti-republican principles, and who have seized on this as the last hope, in order by means of trickery and wire working in a *secret order*, to gain the power which they could never hope to attain by *merit* and *before the people.* These men who *deny their order*, yet defend it with jest and gibe and sneer, which cover, not even with the veil of decency, the inveterate corruption of their hearts, who laugh in their sleeves at the public they suppose they are deluding, hope great things from this new dodge, but may find themselves mistaken. Well may Mr. Clingman consider them legitimate objects of attack; for it is well understood that the great object they hope to attain in this District, by their organization, is to break down *him*—him whose enlightened and patriotic public course they cannot safely attack, and whom they have vainly tried to break down in every other way.

To-day Col. Thomas spoke, explaining his course in the last session of the legislature, &c. In his remarks, he alluded to a report he had heard that *he* had joined the Know Nothings, and denied that he belonged to an order known by any such name—by which it is presumed he meant a denial altogether of the impeachment. Of one thing there can be no doubt. The Senator has ably and faithfully represented the interests of his constituents, on the important questions involving the development of their section of country, and perhaps few have ever done so much for their section of this or any other State as he has done for his.

[From the New York Herald.]

New Schemes of Disunion.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6, 1855.

Astonishing News from the Pacific Coast—Grand Project of an Independent Western Republic—Details of the Plan of Operations.

I hasten to lay before you, in advance of all publicity, a scheme which is now advancing, under profound secrecy, among a goodly number of our most respectable and influential citizens. I have no time to comment, but give you the plan, as it has been revealed to me, without any injunction of concealment.

A new republic is to be formed, consisting at first of ten States, three to be comprised within the present limits of the State of California, three in Oregon Territory, two in Washington Territory, and two from the western portions of Utah and New Mexico. The basis is to be a confederated government, similar to yours on the Atlantic side. The great railroad is to be abandoned, and every obstacle thrown in the way of its construction; while the argument at the hustings is to be made to the people that the government at Washington have refused the road to the people of the Pacific. The question of slavery is to be abjured and disclaimed until the plan is so far executed that there can be no retraction, after which the Southern four or five States will adopt slavery. The first convention is to be imposing in numbers, and especially so in the distinguished talent of its members. You need no information as to the number of ex-Senators, ex-Congressmen, ex-Governors and ex-Judges who swarm in our midst, panting for one more good old fashioned political chase.

The President, Senators, representatives and cabinet ministry are all to be chosen by the direct vote of the people. The naturalization laws are to be fixed on a severe basis.—The act of independence is to be simuitaneous with a well planned and decisive seizure of the United States reserves; with whatever of moveables or live stock they may contain. The Sandwich Islands are to be guaranteed their independence, and the United States are to be appealed to in a tone of friendly good-bye.

Here you perceive an opening for all the prominent politicians—a field for the military and naval aspirants—a call for powder mills and ordinance foundries. You may also guess how readily such a severance will be graciously received by England, France and Spain. I leave the subject with you, without comment. Visionary as it may seem, it is not a fancy sketch; fail it may, but it is now a purpose of deep interest with the parties concerned. The first public movement will be either a society or a convention, for the purpose of forming a new party, to be called the Pacific Railroad party, to draw off citizens from all old party alliances. Through this medium the Washington government is to be prescribed, and proved to be practically inadequate to our necessities. It is to be shown that we send our gold away, and receive no governmental protection in return, and that as we now virtually govern ourselves, we might as well have the credit of it abroad.

The conspirators will be startled when they see this letter in your columns, and will begin to heave the lead to find their soundings.

OBITUARY.

JAS. F. GRANT, formerly of this place, died in Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 13th inst. after an illness of only two days. He died of Paralysis. Mr. Grant was one of the first acquaintances we made in Asheville, and we have ever since regarded him as a warm hearted friend, and highly esteemed him as a gentleman in every respect. Deeply do we regret his sudden death, and truly do we sympathise with his many friends and relatives.

W. L. H.

Asheville, March 20, 1855.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.]

The Ostend Conference.

Among the documents sent in on Saturday to Congress, relative to the Ostend Conference, and which are said to be very voluminious, covering some 200 pages, are several letters from Mr. Marcy to Messrs. Soule and Buchanan—the first to Mr. Soule, discouraging the idea of proposing to purchase Cuba of Spain, but expressing a wish for a commercial treaty with Spain, and insisting that the Captain General of Cuba ought to have power to redress injuries as well as inflict them; the second to Mr. Buchanan, complaining of Britain keeping fleets on the Cuban coast to watch us, and protesting against the African colonization scheme; the third and fourth to Mr. Soule, recounting the Black Warrior outrage, and demanding $300,000 indemnity to owners; the fifth to Mr. Soule, fears that an African colonization scheme is on foot, and in consequence, gives Soule powers to negotiate for the purchase of Cuba; sixth to Mr. Soule, suggests the Ostend conference. The most important of the documents, however, is the joint despatch of Messrs. Buchanan, Mason and Soule, dated Aix La Chapelle, (Prussia,) Oct. 18, 1854, and addressed to Mr. Marcy, the American Secretary of State. The despatch gives the result of conferences which, in compliance with the wish of the President, were held first at Ostend in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of October last, and then at Aix-La Chapelle, on the days next following, up to the 18th of October. The despatch states that, after a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments between the ministers, they cordially and unanimously arrived at the conclusion and the thorough conviction that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United States to purchase Cuba from Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of ——— dollars.—The proposal, they think, ought to be made to the Supreme Constituent Cortes of Spain, and all the proceeding on the part of the United States be open, frank and public.

The despatch proceeds to give reasons at length, showing that the United States ought to make the purchase, and the probability that the Spanish government will prove willing to sell it, because this would essentially promote the best interests of the Spanish people.

Commanding the mouth of the Mississippi, and the immense trade which seeks that avenue, that outlet, it is held, can never be secure to our people, whilst Cuba is a dependency of a distinct power. Another cause of unceasing danger is pointed out in the system of immigration and labor lately organized within the limits of Cuba, and the tyranny and oppression of its immediate rulers which threaten an insurrection at any moment, and may result in direful consequences to the American people. The suppression of the African slave trade, it is suggested, can only be effected by falling into American hands, and the trade of England and France with Cuba, would be greatly benefitted were that island annexed to the United States, and would rapidly extend with the increasing population and prosperity of Cuba.

The interests of Spain, it is urged, would be essentially promoted by the proposed purchase. Two-thirds of the price of the island, it is urged, would be ample for the completion of her most important public improvements, and, with the remaining forty millions, she might satisfy the demands now pressing so heavily upon her credit, and create a sinking fund which would gradually relieve her from her overwhelming debt. Her British creditors are importunate, and their government may interpose to coerce payment. The present is her golden opportunity. Cuba it is alleged, never, in her best days, yielded to the Spanish exchequer a clear annual income of more than a million and a half of dollars.—The expenses of its government have so increased as to leave a deficit chargeable on the Spanish treasury of $600,000, and, under no possible circumstances can it yield to Spain one per cent. on the large amount which the United States are willing to pay for its acquisition.

The danger of Spain losing Cuba from insurrection and revolution is then pointed out, and the dangerous complications between nations to which it may give birth, if Cuba be not sold, is enlarged upon. The United States it is stated, have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, and it does not design to acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self preservation. If after offering Spain a price far above its value, and this shall have been repulsed, and Cuba, in the possession of Spain, should seriously endanger our internal peace and union, then we should be justified, wresting it from Spain, upon the same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own house.

It is stated by the Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, that Mr. Marcy's letter in reply to the joint despatch, is very long, taking decided ground against the opinions advanced by Messrs. Mason, Buchanan and Soule, and directing Mr. Soule to retrace his ground and resume negotiations at Madrid upon the most peaceable basis.

To this, it is added, Mr. Soule replied in a brief note, stating that the instructions thus communicated were of so extraordinary a character—so totally at variance with the whole previous policy of the administration, and disregardful of the humiliating position he would be compelled to assume were he to carry them out, that self-respect left him but one course to pursue, and he accordingly tendered his resignation.

THE NEW POSTAGE LAW.—Every person being interested in the amended act of the 3d March, 1855, in regard to postages, a synopsis of its provisions will not be unacceptable;

From and after the 1st of April, 1855, the postage to be charged on each single letter for any distance in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, is *three cents*, and over three thousand miles, *ten cents.*

Half an ounce in weight will constitute a single letter; and double, treble, and quadruple letters to be charged in the same proportion.

All letters between places in the United States shall be pre-paid, from and after the 1st of April, 1855, by stamps or otherwise, and that from and after the 1st of January, 1856, postmasters must place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the

writers, or which may not be enclosed in stamped envelopes.

A registration of valuable letters is required to be made upon the payment of a fee of five cents in addition to the pre-paid postage, but the Government will not be responsible for the loss of any registered letter or packet.

The franking privileges is to remain as heretofore.

Selling postage stamps for a larger sum than their marked value is to be punished as a misdemeanor.

Burnsville HIGH SCHOOL.

(Males and Females.)

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Thursday April 5th.

REV. T. P. THOMAS, A. B., President,
Assisted by competent Teachers in the Male and Female Departments.

Tuition per Session of Five Months:

Primary Department,

Including Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, Primary Geography and English Grammar commenced - - $ 5 00

Academic Department,

Including English Grammar, Arithmetic and Geography completed, Natural Philo-ophy, Astronomy, Physiology, Botany, History, Book Keeping, Elocution and Composition, - - - - - - - - 10 00

Collegiate Department,

Embracing all the studies usually taught in our best Colleges, - - - - - - - 15 00

A Contingent Fee of $1 per session will be charged.

Boarding in the best families, or at the hotels $1-1 50 per week, including all expenses. Students wishing to board themselves can procure house room.

The two Departments, though under the same government, are kept separate. Arrangements are making for a handsome Library and Cabinet of Minerals and Curiosities.

Students charged from the time of entering.

☞Special attention is called to cheapness, health and scenery.

M. P. PENLAND, *Pres. B. of Trus.*
I. M. BROYLES, *Sec. pro tem.*
Burnsville, March 22 1855. w8

BOUNTY LAND AND Pension Agency.

CONGRESS having recently passed an Act granting Bounty Land to all soldiers and their legal representatives, who have received less than 160 Acres, the undersigned would call the attention of claimants to the many facilities he possesses for procuring their claims. He is now in possession of *all forms* and regulations required by the Department; and believes he has among the best Agents in the United States, and in all cases guarantees a Warrant or makes no charge. He will come to each man's house, and if he should be absent will play with the children until his return. Pension claims will be attended to as usual. In cases where Warrants are procured, he will on their delivery, pay in cash the highest market prices for them.

He refers to the numerous claimants for whom he has done business, in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Georgia, for his ability and faithfulness as a claim agent, and to the public in general. Those for whom he has worked are the best judges.

Letters addressed to JOHN B. WOODFIN, Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., will meet prompt attention, as he has numerous assistants.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,
Claim Agent.
Burnsville, march 22, 1855. tf

BOUNTY LAND AGENCY.

THE undersigned having some experience in the prosecution of claims against the U. States Government and being fully prepared with forms and regulations under the late Act of Congress granting Bounty Land to all claimants who have received less than 160 Acres, now offers his services to all such, and guarantees the allowance of their claim or makes no charge.

He has procured the services of able Agents at Washington, and flatters himself that he can render entire satisfaction to his employers.

As it is customary, he will visit as many of the persons having claims as possible, and will prosecute them upon reasonable terms. Letters addressed to him at Asheville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

J. M. ISREAL,
Claim Agent.
Asheville, march 22, 1855. tf

MURDER!!!

$250 REWARD!

ON the night of the tenth of March, 1855, David Anderson went to the house of Hugh Henry about 6 miles west of Dandridge in Jefferson county, Tennessee, armed with a Rifle gun, with which he gave said Henry one mortal blow on the head, breaking his skull bone, and with which stroke the said Henry died on the 14th of said month. Said Anderson is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, heavy built, fair hair, of a ruddy complexion, drinks liquor, noisy and quick spoken. The sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the undersigned, or for his apprehension any where in Jail so that the undersigned can have him regularly committed.

BENJAMIN HENRY.

☞Knoxville Whig, Asheville News, and Presbyterian, Greenville, please copy till forbid.
March 1, 1855—tf.

Notice to Teachers.

Proposals will be received up to the 10th of April next, to fill the Presidency, the Primary and Music Departments of the Holston Conference Female College. Good recommendations will be required of the applicants. For further particulars address the President or Secretary of the Board of Trustees. By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*
Asheville, March 15, 1855.

Sand Hill Academy.

THE Eighth Session of the Male and Female School at Sand Hill, under the care of the Rev. J. Hood, will open on the 9th April next.

TERMS OF ADMITTANCE.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, : : : : $5,00 per session
The higher Branches, embracing a Collegiate course, 10,00 " "

Tuition will be charged from the time of entering to the close of the session, sickness excepted.

We have ordered from New York a splendid assortment of apparatus for the use of the School, expected certain by the commencement of the session.

Boarding can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable Terms.

CHAS. MOORE.
Buncombe, N. C. March 15, 1855.—4t.

Change in Location.

THE undersigned take occasion to inform their friends and customers, who are not aware of the fact, that they have removed their stock of goods to that *Elegant Brick Store* just finished, South East of the Court House, where they are *permanently located*, and intend to serve the public to the best of their ability.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.
Asheville, March 15, 1855.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herds grass seeds, for sale by SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
March 15, 1855.

Mattresses! Mattresses!!

SUMMER is coming, and every family ought to be provided with good

MATTRESSES.

The undersigned are prepared to make mattresses of a very superior character—indeed the article now manufactured by them is far superior to anything of the kind ever before offered to the people of Western Carolina. They have a superior workman employed, and are now prepared to fill all orders promptly, and at rates which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Any orders left with Smith & McDowell, or Smith Baird & Vance, Asheville, will receive prompt attention.

Mattresses will be delivered at the residence of purchasers. W. T. DICKENSON & Co.
Stocksville P. O., Buncombe county, N. C.
March 15, 1855—6m.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.
March 8, 1855. 1y

JOHN W. WILSON,

HAS just received a lot of superior *READY MADE CLOTHING*, which is rapidly going off at prices lower than such Goods were ever before bought in this market.

ALSO, a few pieces of superb *Cloth*, which he will make up to order, neatly, cheaply, and "with dispatch." Second door south of the Bank.
March 8, 1855. tf

DR. J. F. E. HARDY AND DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS,

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call.

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

Sugar, Coffee,

Rice, syrup, molasses, copperas, and every thing in the grocery department. A very superior article of Brown Sugar, in 100 pound casks, for family use. J. M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11. 1855. tf

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

The Exercises of my school will be resumed on Thursday 1st March.

The course of studies will embrace the English Branches, Ancient Languages, Mathematics and French.

Pupils will find it greatly to their advantage to be present at the *beginning* of the session; and no deduction will be made for absence, except in cases of *protracted* sickness.

For terms, and other particulars, address the subscriber.

THOS. G. MASSIE.
Feb. 15, 1855. w6

NOTICE.

I have issued orders to the Colonels of the different Regiments composing the 20th Brigade of the 10th Division of North Carolina Militia, for the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, for the election of a Brigadier General of said Brigade. Election to be held on the 5th of May next. R. M. HENRY,
Feb. 15, 1855. Major General.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership of J. B. Lowenberg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. B. Lowenberg is alone authorized to make settlements.

J. B. LOWENBERG & CO.
Feb. 10, 1855.

Removal.

The cheap Clothing Store of the undersigned has been removed to the store house recently occupied by Smith, Baird and Vance, fronting the Court House; where he still sells good bargains, and clothing is going off rapidly at low figures.

Ho, all ye naked and needy! call, and you shall be clothed from head to foot, for a sum too trifling to mention.

Feb. 15, 1855. J. B. LOWENBERG.

State of North Carolina,

Yancy County.

In Equity.—Bill Filed in Vacation.

James McKesson, Adm. of Samuel Fleming, dec'd.
vs.
James A. Wilson, Jesse Young and John Hensley.

It being known that James A. Wilson and Jesse Young are non-residents of this State, and live without the jurisdiction of this Court;—Notice is hereby given to the said James A. Wilson and Jesse Young that they be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity for the county of Yancy in the State aforesaid at the Court House in Burnsville on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Bill of complaint filed by the complainant, or judgment pro confesso will be taken.

Witness, M. P. Penland, Clerk & Master of said Court, the 25th day of January, 1855.

M. P. PENLAND, *C. M. E.*
Feb. 15, 1855—Pr's fee $6. 6w

Just Received.

A large and well assorted stock of Miles' Ladies Shoes, varying in size from 1 to 7, which can be had extremely low for cash. Ladies will confer a favor, both on themselves and us, by giving us a call. *J. M. BLAIR.*
Feb. 8th, 1855. tf

Money Wanted.

All persons having notes or accounts with me will do well to call and settle. You will save cost by it, for money I intend to have.

T. C. WINGATE.
Feb. 8, 1855.

M. L. NEILSON, M. D., ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. tf

1 Bale Raw Cotton,

Great for *Comforts*, just received by the people's servants. *SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.*
Dec. 14, 1854.

A POSITIVE CALL.

ALL persons indebted to me are notified that immediate settlement will save cost.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
January 25, 1855. 6w.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of $5 00 for each Assay may be sent to the subscriber by mail. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at $2 00 for each specimen.

WM. BEAL, A. M.
Murphey, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

NOTICE.

HAVING disposed of my entire stock of merchandize to Messrs. A. T. Summey & Co., I am desirous of closing my business as soon as possible; and now respectfully request all who are indebted to me to come forward and settle.

J. W. PATTON.
Asheville, January 4, 1855 tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself.
Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received.

SMITH & McDOWELL.
April 6.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, prior to the 1st of January, 1854 are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.

WM. L. HILLIARD.
Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Leather! Leather! Leather!!

A good supply of hemlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calf skins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer, by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, laws of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Ladies' Wear.

New and beautiful styles of delaines, merinos, alpaccas, and Persian cloths, at prices from 16 to 62 cents.

—Also—

A splendid assortment of opera flannels for sacks cloths and trimmings for cloaks, gloves & hosiery.

Also,

A heavy supply of Salisbury flannels, small figured delaines, flowered velvets, linseys and plaid flannels for children, at prices which need not fear competition.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 21, 1854.

Dry Goods.

Now on hand, at the new brick store house of Henry Stevens, opposite the Eagle Hotel, one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, consisting in part of Silks, berages, shallies, merinos, mouslin de laines, plain and twilled Persian cloths, worsted goods of all descriptions and prices. Prints, alpaccas, shawls, a large & beautiful assortment of embroideries, silk and velvet ribbon, hosiery, gloves, bl'k and colored cloths, black & fancy cassimeres, plush, silk, satin and Valencia vestings, tweeds, jeans, Salisbury & opera flannels, thread, tape, needles, buttons, in fact everything that can be called for. All offered at very reduced prices for cash, by

JAMES M. BLAIR.
Asheville, Jan. 11, 1855. tf

DR. J. D. BOYD,

TENDERS his Professional services to the citizens of Asheville and surrounding country. He considers himself a permanent citizen, and will give his undivided attention to the *profession*, and to *cases* committed to his care.

☞Office, the one formerly occupied by A. S. Merrimon, Esq., south end of the Court House.

Residence, the house recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard.
Asheville, Dec. 21. 1854. tf

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed his establishment one door *south* of the Cape Fear Bank. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes as he is now *permanent*, and determined to vie with any establishment in the State, for FASHION and WORKMANSHIP, to continue to receive the patronage of his annual paying customers.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Sept. 28, 1854. tf

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 12, 1855.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until p. m. of 10th April, 1855, [to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,] on the routes and in the the times herein specified.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5731 From Salisbury, by Miranda, Spring Grove, Deep Well, Mt. Mourne, Beattie's Ford, Catawba Springs, Vesuvius Furnace, Spring Hill Forge, Lincolnton, White Pine, Buffalo Paper Mill, Shelby C. H., Fillmore, Mooresboro', Webb's Ford, Rutherfordton, Green Hill, Chimney Rock, and Fair View, to Asheville, 145 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Salisbury monday, wednesday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next days by 12 at night;

Leave Asheville monday, wednesday and friday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury wednesday, friday, and sunday by 5 a m.

Proposals for separate schedules between Salisbury and Lincolnton and Lincolnton and Asheville will be considered, with a view to sending *through mails* via Charlotte. Proposals for three additional trips will also be considered, especially on that part of route between Lincolnton and Asheville.

5733 From Salisbury, by Cowansville, Statesville, Poplar Grove, Bunker Hill, Newton C. H., and Drowning Creek, to Morganton, 85 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Salisbury monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Newton same days by 9 p m;

Leave Newton tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 12 m;

Leave Morganton monday and friday at 9 a m;

Arrive at Statesville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Statesville tuesday and saturday at 4 a m;

Arrive at Salisbury same days by 12 m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5799 From Shelby, by Stice's Shoal, Erwinsville, Grassy Pond, Limestone Springs, S. C., Thickety Fork, Moultrie, and Hurricane, to Spartanburg C. H., 46 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby wednesday and saturday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same days by 7 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. thursday and sunday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 7 p m.

Proposals to end at Limestone Springs are invited.

5800 From Shelby, by Birchettsville, Sandy Run, Grassy Pond, S. C., Allgoods, and Corohens to Spartanburg C. H., 38 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Shelby thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Spartanburg C. H. same day by 6 p m;

Leave Spartanburg C. H. friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same day by 6 p. m.

5801 From Shelby, by Swangstown, New House, S. C., Antioch, and Clark's Fork, to Yorkville, 29 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Shelby tuesdays and fridays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Yorkville same days at 6 p m;

Leave Yorkville wednesdays and saturdays at 6 a m;

Arrive at Shelby same days by 6 p m.

Proposals for a third weekly trip are invited.

5802 From Rutherfordton, by Sandy Plains, Earlesville, S. C., Gowensville, Millburg, and Milford, to Greenville C. H., 52 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordtou thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Greenville C. H. next day by 11 a m;

Leave Greenville C. H. friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton next day by 7 p m.

5803 From Rutherfordton, by Logan's Store, Duncan's Creek, Polkville and Camp Call, to Garner's Ford, 36 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton friday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m;

Leave Garner's Ford thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5804 From Rutherfordton, by Cooper's Gap and Mills' Gap, to Edneyville, 23 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Edneyville same day by 4 p m;

Leave Edneyville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 4 p m.

5805 From Rutherfordton, by Patten's Home, Golden Valley, Minersville and Dysortville, to Marion and back, by Sugar Hill and Cedar Creek, equal to 44 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Rutherfordton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Marion same day by 6 p m;

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same day by 6 p m.

5806 From Garner's Ford, by Double Shoal, Pierceville, Shelby, Muddy Fork, and Old Furnace, to Dallas, and back by Crowder's Mountain, King's Mountain, White Plains, and Clingman, equal to 39 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Garner's Ford tuesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Dallas same day by 6 p m;

Leave Dallas wednesday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Garner's Ford same day by 6 p m.

5807 From Asheville, by Sulphur Springs, Avery's Creek, Mills River, Bolston, Claytonville, Davidson's River, Cathey's Creek, Cherryfield, Hog Back Valley, and Georgetown, to Casher's Valley, 74 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Casher's Valley next day by 6 p m;

Leave Casher's Valley wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

Proposals to divide this route at Cathey's Creek will be considered.

5808 From Asheville, by Sul. Springs, Hommeny Creek, Pigeon River, Forks of Pigeon, Waynesville, Peru, Scott's Creek, Franklin, Skeeneh, Aquone, Head Tennessee, Valleytown, and Tomotla, to Murphy, 128½ miles, twice a week.

Leave Asheville monday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy wednesday and sunday by 7 p m;

Leave Murphy monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville wednesday and saturday by 7 p m.

5809 From Asheville, by Turkey Creek, Sandy Mush, Spring Creek, Fine's Creek, Crab Tree, Jonathan's Creek, and Balsom Mountain, to Waynesville, 64½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville next day by 8 p m;

Leave Waynesville wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 8 p m.

5810 From Asheville, by Flat Creek, Gilbert's, Ivy Bend, Bull Creek, Walnut Creek, Jewell Hill, Indian Gap, Double Springs, Gahagen's, Big Laurel, Sulphur Springs, Tenn., Love's and White Sulphur, to Limestone Springs, 56 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Asheville monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Limestone Springs next day by 6 p m;

Leave Limestone Springs wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville next day by 6 p m.

5811 From Morganton, by Brindletown, Mountain Home, Minersville and Cuba, to Rutherfordton, 39 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton wednesdays and saturdays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Rutherfordton same days by 7 p m;

Leave Rutherfordton tuesdays and fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 7 p m.

5812 From Morganton, by Bridgewater, Marion C. H., Old Fort, and Swannanoa, to Asheville, 59 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Morganton sunday and wednesday at 1 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 9 p m;

Leave Asheville sunday and thursday at 2 a m;

Arrive at Morganton same days by 8 p m.

5813 From Morganton, by Linville River, North Cove, Grassy Creek, Youngs, Bakersville, and Ledger, to Burnsville, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 12 m;

Leave Burnsville wednesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5814 From Morganton, by Perkinsville, Collettsville, Globe, Valle Crucis, Sugar Grove, Boone, Moretz Mill, and Elk Cross Roads, to Jefferson, 79 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Morganton saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Jefferson next day by 6 p m;

Leave Jefferson thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Morganton next day by 6 p m.

5815 From Lenoir, by Lovelady, Catawba View, and Wittenburg, to Taylorsville, and back by Little River and Deal's Mills to Lenoir, equal to 32 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Lenoir thursday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Taylorsville wednesday at 8 a m;

Arrive at Lenoir same day by 4 p m.

5816 From Burnsville, by Day Book, Jack's Creek, Red Hill, Big Rock Creek, and Limestone Cave, Tenn., to Elizabethton, 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Burnsville next day by 6 p m.

5817 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Egypt, and Ramseytown, to Longmire's Tenn., 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Burnsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Leave Longmire's wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same day by 6 p m.

5818 From Burnsville, by Bald Creek, Paint Gap, Ivy, Democrat, Stockville, and Reem's Creek, to Asheville, 43 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Burnsville monday and thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Asheville same days by 6 p m;

Leave Asheville tuesday and friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Burnsville same days by 6 p m.

5819 From Marion, by Black Mountain, Stone Mountain, and Edneyville, to Hendersonville, 42 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Marion wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville next day by 11 a m;

Leave Hendersonville thursday at 2 p m;

Arrive at Marion next day by 6 p m.

5820 From Sugar Grove, by Sody and Trade, Tenn., to Taylorsville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Sugar Grove friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Taylorsville same day by 1 p m;

Leave Taylorsville friday at 1½ p m;

Arrive at Sugar Grove next day by 10 a m.

5821 From Cedar Creek, by White Rock and Big Laurel, to Ivy, 34 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Cedar Creek tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m;

Leave Ivy monday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Cedar Creek same day by 6 p. m.

5822 From Paint Rock, by Cato and Bridgeport, to Newport, Tenn., 21 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Paint Rock saturday at 12 m;

Arrive at Newport same day by 6 p m;

Leave Newport sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Paint Rock same day by 1 p m.

5823 From Ivy, by Clay, Flag Pond Tenn., Clear Branch and Indian Creek, to Longmire's, Ten., 31 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Longmire's same day by 6 p m;

Leave Longmire's sunday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5824 From Ivy, by Gabriel's Creek and Bull Creek, to Walnut Creek, 12½ miles and back, once a week.

Leave Ivy saturday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Walnut Creek same day by 12 m;

Leave Walnut Creek saturday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Ivy same day by 6 p m.

5825 From Grassy Creek, by Childsville, Yellow Mountain, Cranberry Forge, Roan Mountain, Tenn., and Dog River Cove, to Elizabethton, Tenn., 50 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Grassy Creek every wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Elizabethton next day by 12 m;

Leave Elizabethton thursday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Grassy Creek next day by 8 p m.

5826 From Franklin, by Clayton, Ga., and Tiger, to Clarksville, 50 miles and back, twice a week.

Leave Franklin tuesday and friday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Clarksville next days by 6 p m;

Leave Clarksville monday and thursday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Franklin next days by 12 m.

5827 From Franklin, by Cowee and Alarka, to Chilhowee, 69 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Franklin thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Chilhowee next saturday by 12 m;

Leave Chilhowee monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Franklin next wednesday by 6 p m.

5828 From Turtletown, by Kinsey's Store, Hiwassee Copper Mines, Pierceville, Chestnut Gap, and Santa Lucah, Ga., to Elijay, 48 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Turtletown monday at 3 p m;

Arrive at Elijay next day by 9 p m;

Leave Elijay wednesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Turtletown next day by 10 a m.

5829 From Murphy, by Ivy Log, Ga., to Blairsville, 22 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 7 p m;

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 12 m.

5830 From Murphy, by Nottla, Rollin, Hot House, Edom and Santa Lucah, to Elijay, Ga., 49 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Murphy fridays at 5 a m;

Arrive at Elijay same day by 8 p m;

Leave Elijay saturday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Murphy same day by 8 p m.

5831 From Quallatown, by Jonathan's Creek, to Waynesville, 20 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown monday at 5 a m;

Arrive at Waynesville same day by 12 m;

Leave Waynesville monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Quallatown same day by 8 p m.

5832 From Quallatown, by Governor's Island, Stikoih, Alarka, and Fort Montgomery, to Valley Town, 47 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Quallatown tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Valleytown next day by 7 p m;

Leave Valleytown thursday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Quallatown next day by 12 m.

5833 From Greenville, S. C., by Jones Gap and Davidson's River, to Hendersonville, N. C., 43 miles and back, once a week.

Leave Greenville friday at 6 a m;

Arrive at Hendersonville same day by 8 p m;

Leave Hendersonville saturday at 6

a m;

Arrive at Greenville same day by S p m.

5834 From Blairsville, by McEolia, Brasstown, Fort Hembree, and Tusquittee, to Aquone, 36 miles, once a week.

Leave Blairsville tuesday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree monday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Aquone same day by 12 m;

Leave Aquone monday at 1 p m;

Arrive at Fort Hembree same day by 6 p m;

Leave Fort Hembree tuesday at 7 a m;

Arrive at Blairsville same day by 12 m.

5835 From Casher's Valley to Clayton, Ga., — miles and back, once a week.

Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of——, State of——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No.——, from —— to——, agreeable to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz.

for the annual sum of dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmasters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro,' Greensboro,' Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters, or the affidavits or other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General; for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a mail contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th Section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then if they desire, *separately* for different service; and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid.*"

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail,* not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, "in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*" and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large,* and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be sufficient, the lowest bid will be accepted if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mails into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed.—The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

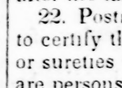
Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

12w.

Express Line

From Augusta to Ninety-Six, via Edgefield.



THE Stage will leave Augusta every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; leave Ninety-Six every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Passengers by this line can come through in one day from Greenville, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. This will make a Daily Line on the road. Mr. Douglas runs triweekly, so by this route there is no delay. The proprietor will run his large *Hack* mounted on eliptic springs, carrying 12 passengers. Fare through $5. To Edgefield $2.

Seats can be secured at the Eagle and Phœnix Hotel, Augusta; at Nicholas' Hotel, Edgefield; at Ninety-Six at the Hotel; at Greenville, S. C., opposite the Mansion House. All packages and fare must be pre-paid.

Leaves Augusta 8 1-2, a. m. Leaves Ninety-Six on the arrival of the cars from Greenville.—We will wait until the up-train arrives at Ninety-Six. W. CRAWFORD.

January 4, 1855. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL

April 7.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.

"Make the Fur Fly."

WANTED, at prices which will pay,

1,000	Beaver	Skins,
1,000	Otter	"
10,000	Coon	"
10,000	Gray Fox	"
10,000	Red Fox	"
10,000	Black Fox	"
10,000	Wild Cat	"
20,000	Mink	"
50,000	Opossum	"
50,000	Rabbit	"
50,000	Muskrat	"

Hunters, wake up! bring these things in and give us the first offer, which we think is our right, as we buy *all kinds of fur.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞ Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy
Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

THAT COMMISSION HOUSE OF TINLEY & HERRON'S,

CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE only house doing business in that city, that *actually had any experience* in Receiving and Forwarding of Goods previous to the South Carolina Railroad quitting the business in July last, is still *open for the Receiving and Forwarding* of all kinds of goods, wares, merchandise, machinery, produce, &c.

If you want your goods forwarded without the vexatious delays and enormous expense bills paid the last season, and at the same time have your business done in such a manner that somebody *will be made responsible* for the damaged and lost packages; consign them to TINLEY & HERRON, who have Received and Forwarded all Goods consigned to them during all the past season without any extra charge over those established rates as given below, and up to this time have not encountered a solitary complaint.

Our Mr. Herron was Clerk of the Receiving and Forwarding Department of the South Carolina Rail Road Company for the past seven years, and is perfectly familiar with all their books, freight tariffs and rules of shipment, both by rail roads and vessels, together with the mode of proceedure to secure damages and pay for lost articles from other parties, the proper steps of which will be taken in all such cases without *loss or delay* to the owners. Another important advantage is that his thorough knowledge of all freights and rules of shipment enables him to instantly detect and correct any overcharge in the Bills of lading, which in all cases has to be done at that time, or *be lost to the owner,* in many instances greatly exceeding the commissions we charge. He was also raised in Charleston, is perfectly acclimated and free from the contagions of that city, therefore we will under all circumstances faithfully discharge any business entrusted to us.

All produce such as Wheat, Flour, Corn, Corn Meal, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cotton, Rice, Rye, Oats, Hay, Tobacco wool, Feathers, Beeswax, Potatoes, Onions, &c., consigned to us, will be promptly sold and the proceeds returned without keeping the money a *few months* to speculate upon; for we wish it distinctly understood that we engage in no speculation whatever, all that we want is our commission, as follows:

For Receiving and Forwarding all ordinary packages of goods 10 cts; large packages of furniture and machinery, charges according to responsibility. Iron and steel in loose bars, 10 cts per hundred lbs., and storable for advancing freights and charges 2 1-2 per cent, which you can save by depositing the money with us for selling produce 2 1-2 per cent. We will also fill all orders in this market making the best selections for our patrons, at 1 1-2 per cent. TINLEY & HERRON.

Charleston, Jan. 1st, 1855.

We beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen:

Rev. Thos. W. Atkin, Maj. M. M. Gaines, Asheville.
P. D. Gates, 12 Broadway, New York.
Col. James Gadsden, Charleston.
John Caldwell, President of S. C. Rail Road.
Thos. Waring, Auditor " " " "
John King, Agent " " " "
Hyatt, McBurney & Co., and J. S. & L. Bowie & Co., Charleston.
W. B. A. Ramsey, Secretary of State; A. R. Crozier, Comptroller of Treasury, and M. M. Swan, Nashville, Ten.
French & Van Epps, and J. J. Bryant, Chattanooga.
Q. A. Tipton, Railroad Agent, and merchants generally Louden, Tennessee.
N. Gammon & Son., T. J. & C. Powell, Craighead and Deaderick, Knoxville, Tennessee.
W. & T. Harris, Inman & Hamilton, Branner & Mitchell, Fains & King, Dandridge, Tenn.

☞ The Greenville, S. C. Mountaineer, Athens, (Ga.) Watchman, and Charlotte, N. C., Democrat, will each copy one year, and forward bill to T & H.

CHEAP CASH STORE

James M. Blair

Begs leave to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to the fact that he is now receiving and opening in the new brick store house opposite the Eagle Hotel, and recently occupied by Dr. Hilliard as a Drug Store, the most elegant and beautiful assortment of

GOODS

ever offered to the people of Western Carolina.

His stock is all fresh, having been purchased within a few days; and the assortment made up with special reference to the wants and tastes of the people of this section.

His Goods were bought to be sold, and be sold they shall, if there is any efficacy in low prices.—Cash buyers are invited to call and examine his

GOODS AND PRICES,

before purchasing elsewhere.

The usual country produce taken in exchange for Goods at cash prices.

Asheville, January 4, 1855. tf

Hats and Caps.

A magnificent assortment of fashionable HATS and CAPS; consisting of

Silk, fur, and Brush Hats; every kind and color of Soft Hats; Plush, velvet, cloth, and military Caps,

are now opened at the cheap cash store of

JAMES M. BLAIR.

Asheville, January 11, 1855. tf

2.000 lbs. Eastern Nails, at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 14, 1854.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

TRIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Fall and Winter GOODS.

JOSEPH B. LOWENBERG & CO.

HAVE just received a new and well selected stock of *CLOTHING,* suitable to the present and approaching season. Among their stock may be found

OVERCOATS, from common to the most superb article.

DRESS COATS, frock coats, business coats and sacks, in endless variety.

PANTS, a beautiful and desirable assortment.

VESTS, of every color, quality, style & price.

Boys' Clothing.

A rich, varied and elegant assortment.

Boots, shoes, collars, handkerchiefs, neck-ties cravats, suspenders, &c. In a word, a complete outfit can be had, on terms so low that the purchaser cannot help being pleased.

When we say we can sell goods *low,* we mean just what we say; and invite our friends and customers and the public generally, to call and test the matter. Thankful for past favors, it shall be our object to merit a liberal patronage.

Call nearly opposite W. D. Rankin & Co's. main street. October 19, 1854. 6m.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Department.

A man, by calling on us early, can be fitted out and out, from a shirt collar standing at an angle of 45 degrees, to a pair of high heeled socks. Call at once, and the thing shall be *did.*

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854—tf

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine **Tobacco and Cigars.**

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

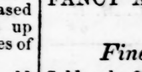
☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments



NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases* —and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial,* by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases, and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe, but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange.* The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishing their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced,* which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust,* and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them, for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,

August 10, 1854.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

Wide Awake, Know Nothing and Young America Hats, together with Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

Dec. 21, 1854.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to $6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 14, 1854. tf

Boots and Shoes.

Gentlemen's water proof sewed Boots, Ladies' Gaiters and Buskins; children's walking shoes and slippers; ladies and gentlemen's Overshoes; a very superior article of

Cork Soles,

from the well known establishment of Miles & Son. For sale at the cheap cash store of

J. M. BLAIR.

January 11, 1855.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

Asuperb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 238—1y

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.